

CIVIL WAR CRISIS CABINET



STUDY GUIDE



LUMUN21



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THE LUMUN SPIRIT

The LUMUN Spirit was first introduced as a concept at LUMUN XV. It sought to reintroduce a recognition of the most essential components of MUN culture; imparting a sense of responsibility accepting that the onus is on us to be the forerunners of change. The fundamental premise of a Model UN is to develop our understanding of the issues and conflicts in the world as a collective, and to connect individuals with vastly differing life experiences with each other. The pursuit of quantitative success and accolades has fermented a tradition of MUN being a space mired in hostility and distrust. The LUMUN Spirit is our continuing effort to inculcate empathy, compassion, understanding and diplomacy within this competitive activity.

As we proceed on our journey of revamping Model UN, the LUMUN Spirit is an idea that we aspire to incorporate in the entire LUMUN experience: from the Host Team, to an expectation that we will have from the delegates as well. It is not an abstract concept – it is a vision that should embody the behavior of every delegate in every committee. Inside the committee or out; the enthusiasm to meet other people, present arguments in a true ambassadorial manner and the idea to enjoy LUMUN should never be forgotten. In this very essence we will be able to represent what it means to simulate a true world model; an actual representation of the United Nations. We continue to strive and ensure that the outlook of LUMUN XVIII is to not be an average Model UN conference anymore.

And so, leadership and prowess within a committee is not characterized by exerting one's overbearing presence on others or by alienating and excluding others from discussion. They manifest in a delegate's ability to engage with others, help them play their part in the committee, and to facilitate the committee as a whole to engage in a fruitful and informative debate. This includes actions as simple as maintaining a moderate temperament, inviting others' input and operating with honesty and respect. The LUMUN Society invites you to understand what it means to be an ambassador of a country and represent its foreign policy means to employ collaboration alongside reasoned argumentation to press forward with that actor's policy agenda.

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Secretary General



Laiba Noor Abid

The Dear Delegates,

On behalf of our Secretariat and Staff, it is with great joy and immense pride that I extend a heartfelt invitation to you for the 21st edition of LUMS Model United Nations (LUMUN). This milestone marks not only a continued legacy of excellence in diplomacy at LUMS but extends beyond! It is both an honor and a privilege to carry forward this tradition of global engagement in collaboration with Oxford University this year.

At LUMUN, we believe in the power of dialogue. For just over two decades, each year young minds have come together to tackle issues of global and contemporary importance. In the process, they learn how to face adversity and difference while celebrating the spirit of negotiation and collaboration. These five days serve as a platform for utilizing real-world knowledge to craft actionable and feasible policy proposals.

But LUMUN is so much more than just a forum for intellectual exchange; it is a community where lasting connections are forged! Now more than ever, as we diversify and internationalise the LUMUN community, we hope to facilitate bonds and create treasured moments for delegates to carry as souvenirs far beyond the conference days. Staffed by over 200 members, our team is dedicated to ensuring that delegates feel welcomed to the vibrant



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city of Lahore and enjoy a wide array of engaging social and recreational activities, outside their committee rooms.

With a diverse range of committees – from General Assemblies to Specialized Agencies, Regional Bodies, and the Economic and Social Councils – there is something for everyone at

X LUMUN. Whether you are new to Model United Nations or a seasoned delegate, you will find a platform that perfectly aligns with your interests.

As we celebrate and expand our ongoing legacy of quality debate, we are committed to making this year's LUMUN more memorable than ever. The Staff and I are thrilled to welcome you to the 21st edition of LUMUN!

Warm Regards,

Laiba Abid

Secretary-General

LUMS Model United Nations XXI

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Under Secretary General



Muhammad Shazil Nadeem

Dear Delegates,

It is with great honor and excitement that I welcome you to the 21st edition of LUMUN. As we embark on this journey of diplomacy, debate, and discovery, I am thrilled to serve as your Under-Secretary-General for the Crisis Committees. This year's conference promises to challenge your perspectives, ignite your critical thinking, and foster a deeper understanding of global issues.

My name is Muhammad Shazil Nadeem, and I am currently a CS sophomore at Syed Babar Ali School of Science and Engineering at LUMS. Last year, I had the privilege of serving as the Assistant Committee Director (ACD) for UNHCR at LUMUN 20, an experience that deepened my appreciation for the art of diplomacy and the unique intellectual rigor that Model United Nations conferences bring. Apart from being a huge Eminem Stan, I am a golf enthusiast, although SSE makes sure I barely get the time to play. I have also recently ventured into Fantasy Premier League which by the way is going great (read: terrible).

The Crisis Committees at LUMUN are renowned for their intensity, creativity, and unpredictability. Over the course of the conference, you will be tasked with making swift yet strategic decisions, mastering the art of negotiation, and demonstrating adaptability under pressure. While this may seem daunting at first, remember that growth often comes from stepping out of your comfort zone. Embrace the challenges, engage actively, and let this experience shape your journey as a delegate.



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At LUMUN, we believe that diplomacy extends beyond committee sessions. Take the opportunity to form meaningful connections, share ideas with peers, and immerse yourself in the vibrant atmosphere of the conference. Whether through passionate debate, collaborative drafting, or moments shared at the socials, this event is as much about personal growth as it is about intellectual engagement.

The entire team at LUMUN is dedicated to ensuring that these four days are both enriching and enjoyable for you. I look forward to seeing the innovative solutions, dynamic debates, and impactful resolutions that you, as future leaders, will bring to the table. Before concluding, I urge you to make the most of this conference—form new connections, join in the socials, and embrace the unique opportunities it offers. These experiences are what truly make LUMUN unforgettable.

Wishing you the very best of luck!

Warm regards,

Muhammad Shazil Nadeem

Under-Secretary-General | Crisis Committees

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Committee Director



Raja Omer

Hi Delegates!

Welcome to Civil War Crisis Cabinet- the first Bilingual Crisis at LUMUN! My name is Raja Mohammad Omer and I am going to serve as your Committee Director this year.

I am currently a Junior at the Shaikh Ahmad Hasan School of Law and have two minor programmes in History and Politics at the Gurmani School. I always like a bit of Politics, Law, Philosophy in my discussions, and when not doing that, you'd either find me in the Library or somewhere else doing some absolutely toomfoolery for fun.

It's been almost 7 years doing MUNs (this might be my last). I have been with LUMUN for three years, have chaired PNA and gone to Istanbul- winning the Best Delegation there. Currently, I am on the travelling team to the Harvard WorldMUN'25.

As a Director for the Crisis Cabinet, I expect absolutely nothing less than fantastic. I expect to be in awe of wit, rhetoric and diplomacy. The committee will be a testing one, and only the tough will stand this test.

Looking forward to seeing you all for some fiery contest this December at LUMS!

Best,

Raja Mohammad Omer

Committee Director- Civil War Crisis Cabinet

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Committee Director



Sabeen Hamood

Hello, Delegates!

My name is Sabeen Hamood and I'm currently a sophomore. This is my second year as part of the travelling team for Harvard, and last year having won the Best Delegate award at Harvard National MUN, I feel confident that we are going to be running a committee that is unlike anything that LUMUN or the Pakistani MUN circuit has ever seen.

The Civil War Crisis Cabinet aims to give delegates a chance to rewrite history - we will explore some of the most monumental moments in Pakistan's history and will explore alternative ways to manoeuvre crises spanning across time and borders. To win the committee, you simply have to be the best. I expect delegates to show smartness and sharpness, while maintaining a strong persona throughout the 4 days. This committee is not simply a chance to show your skill - it's a path towards MUN excellence at a national and global level. Respect the history of your country, respect the stakes of your nation, and respect the responsibility of exploring your identity.

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Goodluck delegates, I hope to see you in session.

Best,

Sabeen Hamood

Committee Director- Civil War Crisis Cabinet

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Introduction of the Committee

This year's Historical Bilingual Committee is an Ad-Hoc committee set in 1970s Pakistan, a period marked by intense political, military, civil turbulence, and will feature a dynamic interplay between key state actors and power structures. This era of Pakistani history was defined by political instability, with the shifting relationship between military and civilian leadership creating opportunities and crises. The committee will be centered around a series of personalities whose roles will evolve throughout the session in response to shifting power dynamics as the committee operates under a time-jump mechanic. Delegates will find that the narrative will move back and forth across crucial moments in the 1970s, notably including the pivotal events leading up to the secession of East Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

The committee's composition will reflect the complex interplay between Pakistan's military establishment, political authority, and civil administration. Additionally, ad-hoc personalities will be assigned at the start of the committee and may change as the narrative progresses, adding an additional layer of unpredictability and

challenge. The time-jump element will add layers of historical complexity as delegates must navigate the shifting political landscape of Pakistan, adjusting their strategies and alliances as the timeline progresses. This unique structure demands flexibility, strategic foresight, and a deep understanding of the political and military context of 1970s Pakistan.

The Situation in Pakistan Post-1970 Election: A Nation on the Brink

By the time the 1970s arrived, Pakistan was teetering on the edge of collapse. Deep political divisions, military influence over civilian affairs, and rising social tensions created a volatile atmosphere across the country. In December 1970, Pakistan held its first general elections since independence, a momentous event that promised to chart a course for the nation's future. But instead of fostering unity, the elections highlighted and deepened the divides between East and West Pakistan, ultimately pushing the country towards a crisis that would shatter its unity.



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Regional Unrest and the Deepening Divide

Political Paralysis and Heightened Tensions

The election results presented an insurmountable challenge for the country's leaders. Although the Awami League had won the majority of seats overall, Bhutto, supported by powerful military factions, was adamant that Mujib should not be given the right to govern. For East Pakistan, the rejection of their electoral mandate felt like another betrayal by the West Pakistani political establishment, a clear indication that their aspirations for greater autonomy would not be met.

In a fragile bid to maintain control, General Yahya Khan, the military ruler of Pakistan, found himself caught between these two political giants. Yahya, who had come to power after a military coup in 1969, had promised democracy but had increasingly relied on military control to maintain order. As the political gridlock continued, Yahya, under pressure from Bhutto and military leaders, delayed the first session of the National Assembly that was supposed to formalize the new government. The delay was seen as a direct affront to the people of East Pakistan, whose hopes for political representation had been dashed.

While the crisis in East Pakistan was the most visible symptom of the larger breakdown of the state, unrest in West Pakistan was also palpable. There, in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh, communal and ethnic violence intensified as people protested the military's oppressive tactics and the lack of democratic freedoms. The discontent in the West was largely driven by anger at the failure of the political system to resolve the crisis in a peaceful and democratic manner. The military's increasing grip on power in the absence of civilian governance alienated large segments of the population, leading to growing instability in both regions.

As the military escalated its repressive actions, many in Pakistan—both in East and West—became more distrustful of Yahya Khan's leadership. What was initially a political crisis rapidly morphed into a crisis of national identity. The sense of unity that had held Pakistan together since 1947 was beginning to unravel, as the realization set in that the nation's political and social divides might be too vast to bridge.



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Long-Term Reasons for East Pakistanis anger towards the West

When the Pakistan Resolution is passed in 1940, the people of Bengal believe that Bengal will become an autonomous state. The resolution states, “Regions in which the Muslims are numerically a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zone of India, should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.” However, in 1946, the word “states” is changed to “state,” and by 1947, Muslims in Bengal find themselves governed from the West. East Pakistanis feel cheated.

The gap between East and West Pakistan politically, socially, and culturally widens, setting the stage for separation. For the West, having the capital in West Pakistan represents political supremacy, while for the East, the question of language — the Bengali versus Urdu debate, State Language Day, and related issues — exposes deeper divisions. There is also very little cultural interchange between the two regions, which have wildly different traditions of art, music, dance, and cultural heroes. In his autobiography *Friends, Not Masters*, Ayub Khan admits that people in

West Pakistan view their culture as superior to that of East Pakistan, further deepening the rift between the two wings and fueling resentment.

Economic differences between East and West Pakistan also play a crucial role in sowing the seeds of separation. Since independence in 1947, trade with East Pakistan has been cut off, and poverty becomes rife, leading to economic disparity between the two regions. Government policies favor the West, with more than twice as much foreign aid and capital investment going to West Pakistan. Earnings from the jute trade, even though most jute mills are located in the East, are used to develop and protect the West. To illustrate this disparity, between 1949 and 1960, per capita income in West Pakistan increases from Rs. 330 to Rs. 373. In contrast, per capita income in East Pakistan decreases from Rs. 305 to Rs. 288.

Short-Term Reasons

On November 12, 1970; the deadliest tropical cyclone on record hits northeastern India and East Pakistan. The storm surge washes over many barrier islands and the flat shoreline of the Bay of Bengal, killing approximately half a million people. The government is slow to react and fails to send relief immediately, leading East



Pakistan to accuse the government of gross neglect, callous indifference, and utter disregard. India is one of the first countries to offer help, but East Pakistanis are angered when the government of Pakistan refuses to allow India to fly in aid. As a result, aid is transported by road, delaying its arrival. East Pakistanis feel increasingly insecure, and their hatred for West Pakistan grows as they believe their lives are given no value.

Elections 1971 – ‘The Trigger’

Perhaps the pivotal reason for the separation can be attributed to the infamous elections of 1971. Originally to be held in October 1970, they are postponed due to the havoc caused by the Cyclone Bhola. They are eventually held on 7th December 1970 on the principle of one-man vote. The main contestants are Mujib Ur Rahman of the Awami League from East Pakistan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of the Peoples Party of Pakistan from West Pakistan. The total number of seats in the National Assembly is 300, with 162 allocated to East Pakistan and 138 to West Pakistan. In East Pakistan, the Awami

League secures 160 seats, while other parties win 2. In West Pakistan, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) wins 81 seats, and other parties win 57. The Awami League emerges victorious in the elections, gaining significant support from East Pakistanis due to its campaign based on the Six Points Formula, which addresses the region's political and economic demands.

West Pakistanis worry that Pakistan would become weaker under Mujib's suggested Six Points Formula, becoming a loose federation with a weak central authority and less money. The authorities of West Pakistan, including Yahya Khan, are not willing to allow these ideas to be put into practice.

Bhutto's Rise to Power

Pakistan's economy was in free-fall after the 1971 war, and Bhutto initially focused on this issue through his 'Islamic Socialism' policies, which he linked to Musavat-e-Mohammadi (the principles of equality as espoused by Prophet Muhammad PBUH)¹. Under the banner of Islamic Socialism, he introduced nationalization policies, labor reforms, and land reforms.

¹ Belokrenitskiĭ, V.IA, and Vladimir Moskalenko. *A Political History of Pakistan, 1947-2007*, pp. 213, 216, 224.



The nationalization policy aimed to curtail the monopoly of 22 families/groups that controlled 66% of industries and 87% of the banking sector, a system established under General Ayub Khan². In total, 31 industries, 13 banks, ten shipping companies, and two petroleum companies were nationalized. However, foreign-owned companies were exempt from this policy³. Additionally, Bhutto introduced labor policies that included labor courts, affordable housing, and free education for one child per family, which led to major conflicts between business owners and laborers². His land reforms sought to address the feudal system by limiting the size of landholdings: 500 to 100 acres of canal-irrigated land and 1000 to 200 acres of rainfed land. However, the reforms had limited impact due to a key loophole deliberately left in the policy². Furthermore, Bhutto depreciated the currency against the US Dollar by 131%,

² Hussain, Dilawar. "People who own greatest amount of wealth." *Dawn*, 9 Dec. 2007, <https://doi.org/https://www.dawn.com/news/279413/people-who-own-greatest-amount-of-wealth>.

³ W. Browne, Malcolm. "PAKISTAN ORDERS NATIONALIZATION OF 10 INDUSTRIES." *The New York Times*, 3 Jan. 1972, <https://doi.org/https://www.nytimes.com/1972/01/03/archives/pakistan-orders->

which, along with his other policies, helped stabilize Pakistan's crumbling economy.

Ethnic Political Unrest

In October 1972, Z.A. Bhutto called an All-Party Conference, which included JUI, NAP, and Jamaat-e-Islami. They agreed on a parliamentary system of democracy, along with five other key points that would form the basis of the constitution. However, soon after, insurgencies rapidly escalated in Balochistan, followed by the return of Bacha Khan from Afghanistan, which Bhutto saw as a significant threat to his power. In these circumstances, along with Qayyum Khan's half-true information against NAP⁴, relations between the PPP and NAP deteriorated. On 10 February 1973, rangers and police raided the Iraqi embassy and discovered a large stock of arms and ammunition⁵, which were linked

nationalization-of-10-industries-bhutto-moves-to.html.

⁴ Wolpert, Stanley WolpertStanley. *Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan: His Life and Times*, 1993, pp. 260, 271, 341.

⁵ "From The Past Pages Of Dawn: 1973: Fifty Years Ago: Iraqi arms haul." *Dawn*, 11 Feb. 2023, <https://doi.org/https://www.dawn.com/news/1736531#:~:text=RAWALPINDI%3A%20In%20a%20dramatic%20operation,be%>



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to NAP. Bhutto responded by dissolving the provincial governments in the opposition-controlled provinces of Ghaus Bakhsh Bazenjo and Arbab Sikandar Khan, imposing Presidential rule in both provinces.

In response, all opposing parties came together under the banner of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and launched nationwide protests. Wali Khan famously called Bhutto "Adolf Bhutto" and declared, "Bhutto and Pakistan cannot co-exist"⁵. Despite this, Bhutto managed to resolve the situation, and the constitution was accepted unanimously. Bhutto was elected Prime Minister, and Fazal Elahi Chaudhary was elected President of Pakistan.

Bhutto's Use of Political Institutions

Bhutto had three key organizations at his disposal to control his political opponents: the Intelligence Bureau (IB), the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) political wing (formed in the 1970s), and the Federal Security Force (FSF), which consisted of 15,000 members, most of

⁵for%20distribution%20to%20%E2%80%9Csubversive.

whom were PPP workers. Several political leaders, including Muhammad Ahmed Khan Kassuri, Khawaja Muhammad Rafique, Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao, Abdul Samad Achakzai, and Nazir Ahmed, were murdered during Bhutto's tenure, and the FSF was blamed for these killings.

Bhutto also used the 'National Press Trust' to block newspaper advertisements criticizing the government. In addition, several opposition journalists, including Ijaz Hassan, Altaf Qureshi, Hussain Taqi, and Dawn's editor Altaf Gohar, were arrested. These actions led to growing political instability and eroded Bhutto's popularity, revealing the autocratic nature of his government.

Character Arcs

1. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman: The first president of an independent Bangladesh. In the 1970 general election of an undivided Pakistan, Sheikh Mujib's Awami party secured a landslide victory, winning nearly all the seats in what was then known as East Pakistan,



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which later became the independent nation of Bangladesh.

2. Tajuddin Ahmad: A lawyer, politician, and the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

He played a significant role in the establishment of independent and sovereign Bangladesh.

3. Syed Nazrul Islam: A prominent Bangladeshi lawyer, politician, and the acting President of the Provisional Government of Bangladesh in 1971. As a key Awami League leader, he played a significant role in the Liberation War.

4. Mansur Ali: A distinguished Bangladeshi lawyer, politician. He was active in the Awami League and played a critical role in the Six-point Movement and Bangladesh's Liberation War and served as Finance Minister in the exile government.

5. Khandaker Moshtaq Ahmad: He was the President of Bangladesh from 15 August to 6 November 1975, after the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. He was part of the conspiracy that brought about the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on 15 August 1975.

6. A. H. M. Qamaruzzaman: A senior leader of the Awami League and a minister in the provisional government of Bangladesh during the Liberation War. He

was assassinated on 3 November 1975 in Dhaka Central Jail alongside other key leaders.

7. Abdul Malek Ukil: A prominent Awami League leader who served as the Speaker of the National Assembly and led the Awami League in parliament.

8. Moulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani: An influential leader in East Pakistan and founder of the National Awami Party (NAP). Despite not being a direct member of the Awami League, his influence was pivotal in the political landscape.

9. Shamsul Haque: A senior leader of the Awami League and Member of Parliament representing Tangail, known for his contributions to the Liberation movement.

10. Abdus Samad Azad: A veteran Awami League leader who served as the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh and played a key role in international diplomacy during the Liberation War.

11. Mujib ul Haq: A senior Awami League leader who served as the Minister of Communication in Bangladesh, contributing significantly to the nation's infrastructure development.



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12. Captain M. Mansur Ali: A prominent Awami League leader and member of the provisional government of Bangladesh, later assassinated on 3 November 1975 in Dhaka Central Jail.

13. Abdul Halim Chowdhury: An Awami League leader and elected Member of the National Assembly, active in the political developments leading to Bangladesh's independence.

14. Mohammad Farhad: A senior Awami League leader who contributed to diplomatic efforts during the Liberation War, strengthening international support for Bangladesh.

15. M. A. G. Osmani: The Commander-in-Chief of the Mukti Bahini (Bangladeshi Freedom Fighters) during the Liberation War, instrumental in leading the military campaign for independence.

16. Mohammad Abul Kashem: An Awami League leader and educational reformer in East Pakistan, known for his advocacy of educational development.

17. Abdul Kader Siddique: A commander of the Mukti Bahini, famously known as the 'Tiger of Tangail' for his bravery and leadership during the Liberation War.

18. Nurul Islam: A senior Awami League leader and member of the Bangladesh government in exile during the 1971 Liberation War.

19. Zahiruddin: A senior Awami League Member of Parliament who contributed significantly to the political movements leading up to Bangladesh's independence.

20. Tofazzal Hossain Manik Miah: A prominent journalist and political activist who supported the Awami League and the cause of Bangladeshi independence.

21. Abdul Mannan: An Awami League Member of the National Assembly known for his role in legislative activities during the formative years of Bangladesh.

22. A. S. M. Abdur Rab: Leader of the student wing of the Awami League, pivotal during the 1971 movement, and later served as a minister in Bangladesh.

23. Abu Sayeed Chowdhury: An Awami League leader, diplomat, and later President of Bangladesh, who played a significant role in the international arena during the Liberation War.

24. Golam Azam: An academic and political figure initially aligned with the Awami League before his later association with Jamaat-e-Islami.



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25. Yusuf Ali: A senior Awami League leader and freedom fighter known for his dedication to Bangladesh's independence movement.

26. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: Chairman of the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), who served as President and later Prime Minister of Pakistan.

27. Ghulam Mustafa Khar: A senior PPP leader who served as the Chief Minister of Punjab, playing a major role in West Pakistan's politics.

28. Mumtaz Bhutto: A cousin of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and a prominent PPP leader who served as Governor and Chief Minister of Sindh.

29. J. A. Rahim: A founding member of the PPP and diplomat who contributed significantly to the party's early development.

30. Hayat Sherpao: A senior PPP leader who served as Governor of the North-West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

31. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi: Senior leader in the PPP, served as the Chief Minister of Sindh, where he played an influential role in provincial politics. Jatoi's political

career spanned decades, contributing significantly to the PPP's strength in Sindh and beyond.

32. Rafi Raza: A trusted advisor to Z.A.Bhutto and a senior leader within the PPP, served as the Minister of Economic Affairs, and involved in crucial policy-making decisions that helped shape Pakistan's economic landscape during Bhutto's tenure.

33. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada: Senior leader in the PPP and is most renowned for his pivotal role in drafting the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. As the country's Law Minister under Prime Minister Bhutto, Pirzada's legal acumen was instrumental in shaping Pakistan's democratic framework.

34. Mian Arshad Hussain: Prominent leader in the PPP and served as Pakistan's Foreign Minister.

35. Makhdoom Muhammad Zaman: Senior leader of the PPP and a prominent figure from Sindh. As a spiritual leader with considerable influence, he was deeply respected by his followers. His leadership extended beyond politics, as he played a significant role in the socio-religious life of Sindh.



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36. Kausar Niazi: He was a prominent religious scholar and a senior leader in the Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Known for his close association with Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Niazi played a pivotal role in the party's religious affairs and served as the Minister of Religious Affairs.

37. Ghulam Ishaq Khan: A distinguished civil servant who rose to prominence in Pakistan's political arena. Initially aligning with the PPP, he served as Secretary of Finance under Bhutto's government.

38. Abdus Sattar: He was a career diplomat and respected figure in Pakistan's foreign policy sphere. He aligned with the PPP and served as Foreign Minister of Pakistan during Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's tenure.

39. Hanif Ramay: A senior leader in the PPP and a prominent political figure in Punjab. He served as Chief Minister of Punjab, where he worked closely with Bhutto to advance the party's socialist agenda.

40. Sadiq Hussain Qureshi: A senior leader in the PPP and a close aide to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He served as Governor of Punjab and played a significant role in consolidating PPP's influence in the province.

41. Raja Sikander Zaman: political figure in the PPP and served as the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP).

42. Mian Mehmood Ali Kasuri: A senior leader in the PPP and served as Law Minister of Pakistan. He was a renowned lawyer and played an instrumental role in shaping legal reforms during Bhutto's administration, contributing to Pakistan's legislative evolution.

43. Mian Mahmud Ali Qasuri: A distinguished lawyer and senior leader of the PPP. He was a Member of the National Assembly and known for his expertise in constitutional law, making significant contributions to the legal framework during his time in office.

44. Khawaja Safdar: A senior leader in the PPP and represented Sialkot in the National Assembly. He was a key player in advancing PPP's political agenda in Punjab and was known for his strong oratory and political acumen.

45. Mir Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo: A prominent Baloch nationalist leader who found common ground with the PPP's policies. He served as the Governor of Balochistan, where he worked to balance regional autonomy with the central government's policies.



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46. Zahoor ul Haq: A senior leader of the PPP from Punjab and played an essential role in organizing the party at the grassroots level.

47. Shah Nawaz Bhutto: He was the father of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and a founding figure in Sindhi politics and a towering personality in pre-independence Pakistan.

48. Abdus Samad Achakzai: A Baloch leader known for his alignment with the PPP's political goals in Balochistan.

49. Attaullah Mengal: A prominent Baloch nationalist leader who aligned with the PPP to some extent and served as the Chief Minister of Balochistan.

50. Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan: A significant political leader from Azad Jammu and Kashmir and had close ties with the PPP. His leadership was instrumental in the region's politics, and he played a crucial role in shaping the relationship between Pakistan and the leadership in Kashmir.

51. Mafiz Ali Chowdhury: Won 1970 elections on the ticket of Awami League; led non-cooperation movement in Bogra in 1971; part of uprisings in 1969.

52. Ziaur Rahman: Military officer, freedom fighter and politician who served as the sixth President of Bangladesh from 1977.

53. Abul Kalam Shamsuddin: journalist, writer and politician.

54. Serajul Alam Khan: Bangladeshi politician, political analyst, philosopher and writer who spearheaded the Bangladesh liberation movement.

55. Maulana Abdur Rahim: one of the first promoter of Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh.

56. Noor-ul-Amin: Bengali leader of the Pakistan's Muslim League and served as Chief Minister of East Pakistan.

57. Sheikh Zikrul Haque: Elected on ticket of Awami league in 1970 elections and raised the Flag of Pakistan in Saidpur, to which many took shelter at Haque's residence.

58. Suranjit Sengupta: National Awami Party – won 1970 election, participated in Liberation War.

59. Mujibur Rahman Khan: Bangladeshi journalist, litterateur and politician.



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60. Shah Abdul Hamid: Bangladeshi political activist, Awami League politician, legislator and banker.

61. Abdul Karim Khandker: Leading figure in Mukti Bahini

62. Kazi Mohammed Safiullah: Leading figure in Mukti Bahini

63. Khaled Mosharraf: Leading figure in Mukti Bahini.

64. General Muhammad Musa Khan: Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army from 1966 to 1969.

65. General Sahibzada Yaqub Khan: Pakistani politician, diplomat, military figure

66. Altaf Gohar: Dawn editor and bureaucrat.

67. Hamoodur Rahman: Chief Justice of Pakistan in 1971.

68. Brig. Zahoor-ul-Haq Malik: IG Punjab

69. Faizur Rahman Ahmed: Police officer and freedom fighter in Liberation War.

70. Mohammad Shamsul Haque: Superintendent of Police of Chittagong District in 1971.

71. Muhammad Ahmed Khan Kassuri: Prominent member of PPP during 1960s and 1970s

72. Khawaja Muhammad Rafi: Prominent member of PPP during 1960s and 1970s.

73. Mukhtar Rana: Prominent member of PPP during 1960s and 1970s.

74. Nazir Ahmed: Member of Jamat-e-Islami Pakistan.

75. Mumtaz Daulatana: Member of Council Muslim League; CM west Punjab; later won 1970 election from Multan.

76. Hafeezullah Cheema: Prominent member of PPP during 1960s and 1970s

77. Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan: Won 1970 election from Sahiwal on the ticket of PPP.



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